MBAY COURIER.

III.] SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1823. [NUMBER 1599.

Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay ust be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or Regulations have a reference.
TEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

rtisement

nformed that a
of BOMBAY
t at Calcutta,
at the General
, at the same
ren cy struck

Hon'ble the
r in Council,
J. BEST,
Pub-Treasurer.

L D,

nstant,

d rejected

ER,
General

this
ters,
Ship
ning

N,
eral,

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Matthew Theodosius Dennis De Vitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay, under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants.

VS.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday the 25th day of April Instant, will commence the sale by Public Outcry by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above cause) at the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort, of all and every the Goods, Chattels, and Effects of the said Defendant, consisting of Shop goods, Glass ware, Silver and Plated ware, and various other articles, Wine, Brandy, and several other kinds of Spiritous Liquors, Beer, &c. &c. A corrected and particular list of the said Defendant's extensive and valuable personal property is preparing, and shall be made known to the Public as soon as possible.

H. GRAY.
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
15th April 1823.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co [illegible]

SCHEME

OF THE

TWENTY-NINTH

CALCUTTA LOTTERY,

1	Prize of	1,00,000
1	Ditto of	60,000
1	Ditto of	40,000
1	Ditto of	30,000
1	Ditto of	20,000
6	Ditto of 10,000 each	60,000
10	Ditto of 5,000 each	50,000
15	Ditto of 2,000 each	30,000
35	Ditto of 1,000 each	35,000
50	Ditto of 500 each	25,000
1200	Ditto of 125 each	1,50,000

1321 PRIZES.
4679 BLANKS.

6,000 TICKETS AT 100 RS. EACH 6,00,000

A deduction of Twelve per Cent, will be made from all the Prizes for the improvement of Calcutta, and the expences of the Lottery.

The Prizes will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing article, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed.

The 1200 Numbers first drawn from the Number Wheel will be entitled to the 1200 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

The capital Prize of 1,00,000 Rupees will be a floating Prize on the last day of drawing, and that of Sicca Rupees 60,000 from the Commencement of the Sixth Day.

The Drawing will commence on the 1st July next, and is to be completed in twelve days Drawing, so as to be finished on or before the 28th August.

For the accommodation of the Public, the Agents at Fort St. George and Bombay

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY the 23d Instant

At Hormasjee Bomanjee's.

SCREWS.

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

BLACKWOOD Plank of dimensions
Ayny, ditto do.
3 Cases of Verdigrese,
A Quantity of Canton cloth,
A Number of Bundles of Rod Iron.
Sundry cases of Iron Plates.
Several Iron Knees,
Sundry Packages of scales and weights.

AND

3 Pipes of Bronti Madeira.

Bombay April 19th 1823.

Mr. Francis Lugrin,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that in consequence of the death of his late Partner MR. J. S. WATSON, he has admitted his Son FRANCIS JOHN LUGRIN a Partner in his Concerns, to have effect from the 7th February last, and the business will be conducted on the usual terms, under the firm of LUGRIN, SON AND CO.

Mr. Lugrin takes this opportunity to return his grateful thanks for the very liberal support the late firm has been honoured with, and hopes that, by strict care & attention, the present will merit a continuation of the same favours.

Mr. Lugrin hopes that, those Gentlemen who are indebted to the late firm, will [illegible] arrangements for a speedy liquidation

[illegible] 1823.

BOMBAY

Life Insurance

COMPANY.

A MEETING of subscribers to the above institution will be held at MR. NICOL'S *office.(adjoining the office of the Bombay Courier) this day precisely at* 11 *o clock. when a full attendance is requested.*

Bombay, 19th April 1823.

QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.

IT is the intention of the proprietors of the Courier to publish a Quarterly list of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's forces on the Bombay Establishment.

This publication will contain the usual General and Regimental lists; Medical and Invalid Establishments; distribution of the Army; General Orders; Tables of Pay and allowances and such other miscellaneous information as may be found generally useful to Military Officers.

The first number will be published in July next, and continued in the corresponding months throughout the year.

The price of the list will be to Subscribers, per annum, Rs. 10, payable in advance. For single numbers – Rs. 3— each.

This early intimation is given to enable intended subscribers to send in their names, as at first, the exact number subscribed for, only, will be thrown off.

Courier Office 5th April 1823.

A CARD.

MR. CARTER (just arrived from England.) most respectfully begs to inform the LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Bombay and its Vicinity, that he undertakes to break in Horses for the saddle or Harness, in the most approved manner; and has attained (from a long course of experience) to a proficient knowledge in the [illegible] Veterinary, and trusts by

---

required to notify the same to COJA SOOLIMAN YACOOB, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded.

Bombay 19*th April* 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર·ઈઆંથી·આપીએચને

લગાંનદાશ·તથા·લાંનીદાશ·ચીઠલ

દાશ·શ્રી·ચુંબજનાં·વાંણીઆં·એ·બોઢોનો

(મોટો·બાપ·મરનાર·નાંમે·ધંનજી·ગોપાલ·

દલાજ·હતો) એ·બોઢોએ·બાલી·જગો

નો·પટઢો·એઢ·વેચાતી·આપવાનુ·શરટુ·

એહાકુદી·વેપારી·બોજા·શુલેમાંન·જઆકુબ

શાઠે·ઢીધુછે—એ·જગો·શ્રી·ઢોટમાં·ઢીગ·

બરાઢ·આગાલ·મોદી·ની·ગલીમાંછે—એ·જ

ગો·રૂપર·હરએઢ·બોઢ·અગર·બોઢોનો·દા

વો·અગર·બેકેલુ·હોએતો·તે·ઘણીઆએ·

આજથી·દીન ૧૪ ની·મુદતમાં·આવીને·

બોજા·શુલેમાંન·જઆકુબને·બાકેર·પરે—

તેઆરપઢી·એ·દાવો·પઙુલ·પરશે·નઢી *

તા· ૧૯ મી·આપરેલ ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN STOUT late a Lieutenant in the Marine Service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esquire Registrar of the said Court; All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof —Dated this 18th day of April 1823

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MRS. JANE SMITH, deceased, late widow of Cornet and Adjutant JAMES BYRNE SMITH, of His Majesty's 17th

---

COLTS producing a certificate under the signature of the Stewards of any Race course, that they had a Colt's Tooth on the above date, will be allowed to run for this Plate but no other certificate will be admitted.

THIRD DAY.

TUESDAY THE 13TH JANUARY 1824.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE, of £ 100 from the fund, and Rupees 100 each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, Byculla standard—*Heats two miles.*

A PLATE of Rupees 500 from the fund. and 5 Gold Mohurs, each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands carrying 9 stone. *Heats* 1½ *mile, and a distance.*

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, THE 16TH JANUARY 1824.

A PLATE of Rupees 600 from the fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs, each subscriber, for all Arab Horses —*Heats two miles*— weight for age and inches; 14 hands, aged, carrying 9 stone.

THE FORBES'S STAKES of £ 100 from the fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs, each subscriber.—Arab Horses carrying 9 stone. English Horses 12 lbs. extra—*Three miles.*

FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, THE 20TH JANUARY 1824.

LADIES AND BACHELORS PURSE Rupees ———— and 5 Gold Mohurs, each subscriber, for all Arab Horses carrying 8 st. 7 lbs.—*Heats* 2½ *miles.*

A CUP, value 100 Guineas given by Alexander Bell, Esq. with Rupees 100, each subscriber, added, for all Arab Horses carrying 8 st 4 lbs.—*Heats three miles.*

SIXTH AND LAST DAY.

FRIDAY, THE 24TH JANUARY 1824.

THE BOMBAY TURF CUP, value 100 Guineas according to it's conditions, for all Horses carrying 9 stone—*Heats two miles.*

THE MATCH STAKES of £ 100 from the fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each subscriber for all Arab Horses; weight for age, Byculla standard—*Three miles.*

A PLATE for the beaten Horses of the season that have saved their distance, of Rupees 400 from the fund, and 3 Gold Mohurs, each subscriber, to be weighed by the Stewards—*Two miles.*

In addition to the notice of two months, required by the existing Regulations, to be given to the holder of the Bombay Turf Cup by the person first challenging; it

---

"permission, either t
"the other settlements
"of service, in cale
"entitle them to retir
"clearly understood,
"by ill health only, for
"ceed to the other s
"concerns or for their
"than reasonable that
"these accounts, s o
"light, as if they had
"on similar causes."

ORIGINA

When I behold vast
As monuments of wha
Up-rooted, and the po
Lost in the depth of a
Upon Ear h's vaunted
Kings, Princes, Hero
Like leaves in Autum
And proud Philosoph
It half disdain'd to tr
The high soul'd Poet
Struck silent down in
——What are my
they be?
Oh! that is life, t
That man is man—

GENER

BOMBAY CAST

By the Honorable

ASSISTANT Surge
Medical duties o
poor, in addition to his
g men t of Madras Cav

Bombay Ca

The Honorable th
pension I. A. F
Hospital, on 60
1st clause of the
lations.

Referring to
the H on'ble th
that the Garr
sep arate Go
ces on acco

Bo

The H
appoint
Europe
sariat
until a
The C
nouncin
is found
Chief,
line of
Condu
The
confir
ing the
ruary
tation
wing
On
the s
firmed
The
ment o
Regimen
ter Mas
N. I. to

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

England; in the next place, if the same rule were adopted here, as is followed at home, of summoning only tradesmen, and persons of that discription, it would be impossible from the paucity of European inhabitants to compose a Petit Jury at all. besides, gentlemen who make this objection, and think it degrading to be associated in the performance of this duty with those of iuferior rank to themselves, do not seem to be aware, of the practice which prevails in England. At every assize in England, men of the highest rank, and of the most ample fortunes in the county, are seen in the same Jury box, with their tenants, and even their *tenants' tenants*, and petty shop keepers of a village, conferring, arguing and deliberating upon their verdict. I allude to the case of a special Jury, which is in fact a petit Jury. At almost every assize special Juries are summoned to try one or more particular causes; it generally happens, that some only of those who are summoned attend, in which case, what is technically termed a *tales* is prayed by one party or the other, and the Jury is filled up, out of what is termed the common Jury pannel. Do Gentleman of this rank think it a degradation to be associated in their public duties with those of the most inferior rank? Certainly not, and yet I will venture to say, that in many of these cases, the distance between the Gentlemen summoned on the special Jury, and those taken from the Common Jury pannel, is greater than that which exists between the very highest and the lowest members of this community. It would be absurd in me to trouble Gentlemen of your intelligence, with any declamation on the merits of trial by Jury, but it may be allowed to me to say thus much, that not many of the Institutions of our native country have been transplanted into this soil, that fortunately for us that Institution which of all others has been the most highly prized and warmly cherished by our own countrymen the most admired, and of late years most generally imitated by foreigners, I mean trial by Jury, has been communicated to us. It depends upon you Gentlemen, and Gentlemen in your situation, to hand this institution down unimpaired and in all its *English* vigour to those who shall succeed us in this society. Gentlemen I feel confident, that you will not be wanting in that public spirit which is so peculiar to our countrymen, and which is the source at home of so much gratuitous public service. From the peer of the Realm, through the different gradations of society, even down to the Constable of the Parish or the Overseer of the poor, there is not a class that is not called upon to perform some gratuitous public service, and who do not perform it, actively, cheerfully, and I may say even *proudly*. The Peer of the Realm, the Member of the Commons house of Parliament, the Magistrate, the members of the grand and Petit Juries, the Church Warden, the constable of the Parish, and Overseer of the poor, all perform the duties of their several stations gratuitously, & I am sure Gentlemen you will not be deficient in the same public spirit. Gentlemen, I cannot but think that the disinclination which I have observed, in several of the members of this Society to attend on the Grand and petit Juries, has originated in that which it would be in[illegible] I mean the [illegible]

of the cases that were about to come before them, and stated that he should be very happy to afford the Jury his opinion on any difficulties that might occur.

Tuesday 15*th April* 1823.

The Court proceeded to the regular business of the Sessions.

Laskey M'Carthy a Soldier, was arraigned for the murder of Michael Cohen. The only evidence against him was his own confession, before Mr. Snow the Senior Magistrate of Police, taken on the 17th January last, in the following words.

"I Laskey Mc'Carthy being miserable and tired of life do confess and hereby declare that in consequence of a quarrel I had with one Michael Cohen of the Bombay Regiment, in the month of February 1815, borrowed a pistol from John Chapman, shot at and killed Michael Cohen behind the town Barracks in the presence of the said John Chapman, That a reward was offered for the apprehension of the murderer, when John Chapman for the sake of the above reward accused upon oath one Williams of the same Regiment who was Committed by the Magistrate for trial and acquitted by the Recorder's Court of the murder of the said Michael Cohen; and I do declare that I am the Murderer of the said Michael Cohen."

Mr. Snow proved the confession to have been voluntarily made, and that he had warned the prisoner of the consequences of making it, he however persisted.

The prisoner on his defence called Robert Thorogood, and John Chapman; but their evidence being inconsistent with the testimony which they had given on former investigations respecting the murder of Cohen, the Recorder, in summing up stated to the Jury that no sort of reliance could be placed on their testimony. The Jury retired for about 15 minutes and returned a verdict of Guilty.

Patrick Managham, also for Murder, was next tried and acquitted. His defence consisted in *an alibi*, he having been on guard during the the night on which the murder took place.

Stephen Corloy, for manslaugter was found Guilty

Essoo Gungajee for a Burglary, and Baloo Kunno, as receiver, were next tried. Essoo was was found guilty, but Baloo acquitted, there being no evidence that he had received the stolen property within the Jurisdiction of the Court.

Wednesday 16*th April* 1823.

The Court proceeded to the trial of Mhadoo Nanna and Natho Dhondee for a Burglary; both were acquitted.

Dhunjee Ruttonjee and Domna Canjee Subaee for stealing Jewels &c. in a dwelling house were found Guilty.

Soonderdass Vullubram, Nugur Hurribhoy and Toolseram Hurribhoy for Larceny, were also found Guilty,

Robert Thorogood, a witness on the trial of Laskey M'Carthy, having been found in a state of intoxication when first called in, was this day sentenced by the Court to a week's solitary confinement in Bombay Jail.

Thursday 17*th April* [illegible]

Dorabjee Sorabj[illegible]

t soon after day-light on the morning of the 16th, having a down-haul from where the fly-line was fastened, which, as soon as the kite was over the Pillar, we drew downwards, and hauled over a deep sealine, joined to a coil of 2½ inch rope, and to that the sight of a 4½ inch hawser: we next set it up with luff tackles to an old gun, left there 20 years ago by Sir Sydney Smith, and sparred it down with boarding pikes, we then mounted to the top with a dram in our pockets, piped to breakfast, and drank to our friends at home. Soon after, Capt. Hamilton accompanied by General Sir J. Malcolm, who came with us from Malta, and was just arrived here through the deserts of Arabia, came and ascended the pillar, and on leaving us, we gave them three cheers, which they politely returned. Eighteen of us afterwards dined on it in *high style!* The whole of our band next occupied our places, and played *God save the King*, *Rule Britannia*, *Battle of the Nile* (which celebrated river was in view) with many other loyal and appropriate tunes, and drank to the health of George the Fourth with four times four. Before we unrigged it upwards of six hundred persons had been on the pillar and gratified their curiosity.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. A. Campbell, Artillery.
Lieut. & Qr. Mr. H, Hancock, 1st. Batt. 10th Regt.
Ensign Hunter, 1st. 8th Regt.
Cornet James Liddel, 1st. Light Cavalry.
Surgeon Geo. Gordon,
Lieut. and Quarter Master Vincent Kennett, 2d | 11th Regiment.
Lieut. Edward Burgess, 2d | 12th Regt.
Assist. Surgeon Carstairs, D. M. S P. D.
Lieut. Longworth H. M 46th Regt.
Lieut. W. W. Dowell, 2d | 5th Regt.
Major C. G. Butter, Invalid Batt.
Lieut. E. Stanton, Horse Artillery.
Lieut. Kelso, N. H. B.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign Charles Pavin, 1st | 4th Regt.
Ensign F. Outram Engineers.
Ensign C. J. F. Pottinger, 1st | 9th Regt.
Lieut. Rebenack, 1st | 9th Regt.
Lieut. H. Clarkson, 2d Bat. 2d Regt.
Lieut. W. W. Dowell, 2d | 5th.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 14th, Ship Aurora, Capt. Percy Earl, from Bengal.
Do. Brig Bombay Merchant, Nacqudah Jairman, from Acheen.
17th Ship Mermaid, Capt. C. A. Harris, from Manilla.
DEPARTURES.—April 13th. Brig Sarah, Commander Richard Codlenzz, to Port Nova.
15th Ship Sumdany, Captain Edmond Dyer, to Muscat, Bushire and Bussorah.
Passenger per Aurora.
Hon'ble Rd. F. Moore, Bengal Civil Service.
Passenger per Mermaid.
Mrs, Harris.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 28th, Ship David Scott, Captain Bunyan, from Calcutta 17th March.
30th, Ship James Drummond, Captain George Wise, from Banca and Malacca.
DEPARTURES.—30th, H. M. Ship Madagascar, Captain Evan Nepean, for London.
Do. H. M. Ship Dauntless, Captain C. G Gambier, for Trincomalie.
April 2d, Ship James Drummond, Captain George Wise, for Carinza and Calcutta.

former Corps is under orders for this Presidency.

His Majesty's 69th foot have arrived at Wallajahbad from Cannanore. This is the next Corps for return to England.

The 21st Native Infantry marched from the Presidency on Friday morning, on route for Bangalore.

The arrangements for the new Presidency Cantonment commence from this date.

A Subscription has been opened at Calcutta for a Monument to the Memory of the late Bishop—It was at first confined to the Clergy, but is now submitted to the Laity at the Presidency—A liberal collection for the same object has been made at Bombay, and remitted to the Bishops of London and Landaff to be applied to the expences of any Monument which they and the other friends to the deceased, may approve of placing in the Cathedral Church of St. John's at Calcutta.

The eminent qualities of the late Bishop could not but be known and appreciated by the inhabitants of the Madras Provinces as well as in the Sister Presidencies—Here also his piety and eloquence have awakened the devotion and gained the hearts of numerous Congregations—Here too his liberal charities have gladdened the distressed, and have extended the means of instruction to the poor and the destitute.—The memory of such a Man, the first Protestant Bishop of India, will not, it is hoped, remain unhonoured where it has not been found difficult to perpetuate by costly testimonies of public approbation the remembrance of many persons in various walks of life.

If a sufficient sum were subscribed, an appropriate Monument of Sculptured Marble might record, in the principal Church at this Presidency, the grateful remembrance which we cherish of our late Diocesan—or it might be appropriated to the endowment of such a number of scholarships as the amount would provide for: the Children to be boarded, clothed and taught at the School of the Mission of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at Vepery—If the sum subscribed should be too small to provide for either of these objects, it might then be remitted to England as a contribution in aid of the purpose before stated of erecting a Monument at Calcutta.

Subscriptions will be received by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, and by the house of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.—and a Meeting of Subscribers will be hereafter convened to determine on the appropriation of the money to some one of the purposes above suggested.

Communications of the sentiments of Subscribers in the interior, as to the most eligible of the plans stated, will be gladly received, and taken into consideration at the Meeting.

SUBSCRIBERS.

The Hon. G. Stratton, Esq..... Rupees	100
The Hon. Sir C. E. Grey,.....	100
The Hon. Sir W. Franckin,.....	100
The Venerable The Archdeacon,.....	200
R Clarke, Esq.....	100
J. M. Strachan, Esq.....	80
[illegible] Esq.	70
	50
	70

hearing of the objections against the Rule of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

Sir F. Macnaghten said that he had not the least objection to hear the learned Counsel or any other gentleman on the subject. He was happy to take this opportunity of observing that some blame had been imputed to him for the resolution he had come to on a former occasion of granting leave for a Rule, but he thought the subject ought to be discussed before all the world, and that any man whether aggrieved by it or not, so long as he thought himself aggrieved, had a right to come into the Court to do so.

Mr. Fergusson then said, that in furtherance of his instructions he had to enter a protest against the Rule on the part of Mr. Scott and Mr. Read, and to present a petition on the subject from certain native inhabitants of Calcutta. This petition was then put in and read. It was signed by Ram Mohun Roy, and five or six other of the most respectable native inhabitants of Calcutta.

Mr. Fergusson then proceeded to argue against the Rule, of the Governor General in a speech replete with eloquence, of which we regret that our limits will only permit us to give a mere outline. The Learned Counsel began by stating that so convinced were the people of Calcutta of the injurious tendency of this Rule, that he was satisfied had they been aware of it, they would one and all have come forward to petition against it. The Learned Counsel insisted upon the right of every individual to petition against every thing affecting his right and interests, and observed that there could be no use in that part of the act which required that twenty days notice should be given previous to the registry of any act, if that right did not exist.—He then contended that this was the most important measure that for the last century, or ever since British law had existed here, that had been brought before the Court.—It professed to be for the purpose of regulating the periodical press, but if once a power were granted for this purpose, no one knows with what it may be followed up.—It may afterwards affect works not published periodically and in the end entirely suppress every kind of publication that did not coincide with the precise view of the Government. The Learned Counsel here referred to the Preamble of the Rule, after which he continued nearly as follows If the liberty of freely publishing his sentiments be the right of every individual, the Government must satisfy every one of the necessity of an infringement of that liberty. But is it necessary for the Government in this case to do as it has done? It is incumbent on them to show that the ordinary means are inefficient for the purpose of maintaining tranquillity, before they have recourse to extraordinary ones. Of this they ought to have satisfied the Court before they required the registry of an act so seriously affecting the liberty of the subject as the present.

If a Libel were published in a Newspaper, those who brought it before a Jury deserved the public applause. It has been said that publications have found their way into the papers tending to bring dissatisfaction amoug the army, but if the public prosecutor had brought this matter before a Jury, he had no doubt but that the Jury would have done their duty according to the law established in the country. But transmission had been resolved on. Every means ought been tried before that dire one. Every [illegible] him from England the right [illegible] to publish without

restraint on the Press is most odious to the British law, and I have no hesitation in saying that a Censorship would be far preferable for the preservation of good government to the Rule now attempted to be established. Let us only see the extent of the power vested in the hands of the Governor General by this Rule.—This was unlimited. And what does it publish to the people of Europe and of India? Why that two or three papers published here had the effect of bringing the Government into contempt.—This was not the only consequence, for it went the length of saying to every person connected with the periodical press—"You shall not write against Government without its permission." This is certainly the meaning of it or it has no meaning at all. Let us suppose the effect of such an act at home? What would it be entitled there? What would be the effect of it? If it were to be established there, no Morning Chronicle would then have existed, & the life of Mr. Perry, one of the most useful in the world, would have gone by without any thing benificial or interesting. But such a law could not exist at home. It was the periodical press which had made the British Constitution what it is. It was unnecessary to say any thing on the good effects of free discussion when confined within proper bounds, shewing proper respect to Government, but not going the length of Servility. Nothing can be more absurd then the idea of vesting a power in one individual of saying to another, "you shall say nothing against me"

The effect of such a rule must be, that nothing will be said of Government except by one side of the question and papers like the ministerial ones in England alone will exist. What merit can it be to a Government to be spoken well of by papers under its own lash, and with that before them which forces them to write in its favour? If this power is to be vested in the Government, we are to be favored with nothing but Shipping Intelligence, Bills of Sale, Kedgeree Reports &c. The Government turn round and say, take care, we do not intend to infringe upon you so far as to say that you shall not publish that the Sir David Scott is come from England, or the Anne and Mary from the Eastward, you may also publish the prices of indigo, rice, dhal, tobacco and Kedgeree aye, Kedgeree my Lord, Kedgeree,—but you must not publish public news. Not publish public news; Oh, then we may public private news I suppose, tittle tattle! which must surely be very refreshing after the fatigues of the day—You must not publish the victories of the Greeks over the Turks without licence, lest the Government should take the part of the Turks. Suppose I publish a work—if I publish the first number—well and good I may do so, but if I publish a second, I must get a licence—Is this the law of England? No! it is the law of Constantinople or St. Petersburgh, but not even of France? What has formerly been the course of English law upon such an occasion? Every thing but the course pursued upon this occasion. When England was engaged in the revolutionary war with France what measures were adopted? They were very salutary ones. The 38th Geo. 3d enacted that no paper should be published without the name of the publisher and printer, and obliging securities to be given for the payment of any fines to the King in case of a prosecution. Every man who puts pen to paper is answerable for what he writes, and the publi[illegible] the author of any [illegible] attempt has [illegible]

century. Havi[illegible]
ment which had
nected with the
that he had fo[illegible]
proceeding.
ed in France,
that was nothi[illegible]
ed Counsel
law would n[illegible]
infringed upo[illegible]
fer to Journa[illegible]
1822, the da[illegible]
all others w[illegible]
King. The e[illegible]
devoted country
The eff cts of th[illegible]
troy the publica[illegible]
tors were to be
and a fresh Pri[illegible]
the effect of it
have it in its po[illegible]
circulated witho[illegible]
utmost extent to
ed they may g[illegible]
with-hold it fro[illegible]
power to ruin th[illegible]
cal publication.
Mr. Buckingh[illegible]
When he had
the most splend[illegible]
this country, th[illegible]
with which the[illegible]
obliging him
The Rule in q[illegible]
ject too much
and although
knowledge of t[illegible]
Government i[illegible]
yet no one
vernmen[illegible]
ven to t[illegible]
admini[illegible]
to the
give p[illegible]
misde[illegible]
er als[illegible]
to t[illegible]
Just[illegible]
3rd[illegible]
liq[illegible]
The
to mak[illegible]
charge
E glan[illegible]
hould
paper,
he
perjn[illegible]
jou[illegible]
Se[illegible]
he[illegible]
her
as
of m[illegible]
be
cour
pow
res

LEMENT TO

SATURDAY, APRIL

the last page paper.)

ranted to the Company was
rcised in the island of Bom-
forms and customs establish-
m of England." The 13th
this power in the Company,
m to make such laws as are
e law of the realm and states
in the administration of justice
The object of this was to take
should have the same rights,
rties as the people of England,
the liberty of the Press. It
to advert here to the
in to England, which
York and Lancast-
g. From that time
tter a word in favor of the
to the furtherance of any
e sovereign. During the ar-
ry 8th, the power was claimed
which will not be wondered
ous character of that sovereign
s claim was occasionally urged
f he Commonwealth. In the
, an act of Parliament first
e records for this purpose.
onsidered as a prerogative of
bject of public care. Even
long civil war, it appears,
ed as a prerogative. The
that every thing was to be
nster, but it did not prevent a
ng on his business, but pre-
ubjects from getting abroad.
nment was not in the hands
in those of a Jury and was
mourns; and when again
was the full power of this
This act was continued by
est tyrant who ever reign-
o although beloved in pri-
ron the throne on account
he only continued it for
ed again in 1692, for one
when the expedition
preparing to invade
Counsel here referred
e on a free press.
cretary is to control
tied down by any
there no constitu
the liberty of the
to say, no; I insist
you and destroying
eve that the Government
a power which they could
that too, from this mo-
comes home to our own
ery deeply interested. Sir
oo of Utopia, seems
of the same kind with
untry; for he makes
nary country, a crime
ak of the Government
ght to present a peti-
pent, and not only that,
s before the public in
believe that the natives
re to return to their
,, because I believe
s of men always go hand
y keep the people quiet,
osure, but of the channel
ping the pens and presses
heir enquiring into those
e exposed to public scru-
s pure as unsullied snow,
so, and can it be supposed
there is no corruption, no
efore the public. Let
e writes and pub-
ut I have an ob-
which is in utter
ects. I hope that
, that the Govern-
d this is the very
Court to register
led, and that they
e of things exists
Is it the recom-
that the native
ut the means of
Parliament in the
tly. Look at the
those countries,
overthrown, and
been done away
and that too, of
very nice in his
Lolme, and who
ntry from which
what a rank Tory
rned Counsel read
olt, connected with
has been publish-
ould ask, has the
not enact it be-
ive part of the Go-
they are now anxi-
they may prevent
t before the public
wherever I draw
every Government
more likely to gain
a Rule of the Cons-
ject shall not be ab-
out sufficient cause
tion has no longer the
ain or Portugal, and
, or province, I think
e, after being expelled
ded that the executive
of this Court? If they
not do so in another?
the 53d Geo. 3d?

Why not pass the acts for the better regulation of Calcutta with regard to the dealers in spirituous liquors? On the 24th December 1783, a Rule for restricting the sale of arrack and other spirituous liquors was refused to be registered. This was because it was wished to restrict the sale of those articles to a certain number of shops, who no doubt all of them supplied the Government. So it is with us, the Government do not come to our shop, but to the one that is on the opposite side of the way. Mr. Turton here concluded a speech highly distinguished for legal knowledge and deep research.

Sir F. Macnaghten then proceeded to deliver his opinion on the question. His Lordship said that it was a great satisfaction to him to be thus called upon publicly to deliver his sentiments upon this occasion. He was sorry that any one who knew him should think him such an impostor as to wish to conceal his opinion on this subject. Every one knew his Lordship's connection with the Government. His Lordship said that he had nothing to do with the formation of the Rule now before the Court. It had certainly on former occasions been the custom to consult the Judges on any Rule of Council which was about to be passed into a bye law, and accordingly his Lordship observed that he was applied to, but refused to have any concern in the framing of it. He was applied to a second time, and asked if he saw any objection to it. To this, said his Lordship, I replied, as I think, without compromising my former refusal, that there had been an oversight in those who drew it up relating to the fines to be imposed upon individuals who may unintentionally offend and at my suggestion, six words were added to the Rule, and thus it now stands. It appears to me to be assumed in the argument that Calcutta is as free a land as England. Whether it be advisable for the liberties of Englishmen, or for the inhabitants of Calcutta, to grant a free Constitution to India I shall never enquire, but I shall always rejoice at the spread of liberty. I know that many are of opinion that India is a proper country for the introduction of the same liberties as those enjoyed by Englishmen at home, but I also know that others are of quite a different opinion. Among these Sir Wm. Jones, a zealous and ardent lover of liberty, is one, and he says, that the introduction of liberty into India would be worse than the most odious tyranny. If we are to have a free Constitution in India, I shall be glad if any one who can do so, will tell me upon what principle we can found our right to it. I must own I do not know the text or the comment. I must execute the laws as I find them. I confess I am at a loss whence the idea, that a British subject or any one else has a right to the liberties of England in this country, has arisen. I really know of no place where there is more rational liberty than in Calcutta. Industry is encouraged there, and I never knew an individual who had any claim to it, complain of a want of patronage and attention. I never was in any society where individuals were more free and fearless, & they may well, be where they have nothing to fear, in the expression of their sentiments. I say that a free press coming into contact with such a Government as this is, is quite inconsistent and incompatible, and they cannot stand together. What have been the consequences of Mr. Buckingham's transmission. A gentleman has come forward, has taken the charge of the paper and has told the Government that they cannot send him out of the country do what he will. But may not a Rule be established to meet such a case. It is very true he cannot be sent out of the country, but where is the repugnance to the British law? I repeat again that this Government and a free Press are incompatible and cannot be co-existent. I say that the ground upon which he claims any exemption to that to which an Englishman is liable (I solemnly declare that I mean no offence) is the ground which every aircar, every bearer, every coly, nay, even every mihter in Calcutta, can urge for the same purpose.

With respect to the property which any gentleman may have in this paper, I believe there is no intention to refuse it a licence I speak from conjecture, but I would not register the act, if retrospective objects were contemplated and if any one will tell me that he has such a fear, I will engage that he shall have a licence, because, I will not register the Rule unless it be granted to him. If the papers are to be like the prices of stocks, to depend for their value upon the defeat of the enemy, and to rise and fall accordingly, and if the Government is to be considered as that enemy, I would put an end to such stocks and such stocks jobbing. With respect to Mr. Buckingham, His Lordship observed that after having been openly hearded by him, after every means of defiance had been made use of by him, the Government had acted very leniently towards him. "Now had I," said His Lordship, "been in the situation of Government, I would not have allowed a copy of that paper to have left Calcutta by my dawk." But such outrage as those contained in Mr. Buckingham's paper, rendered it the bounden duty of Government to send him home.

But is this regulation according to the laws of England? I do not know the repugnance. By the 13th George 3d. power is given to the Government to establish laws for the administration of justice in the Factory of Fort William in Bengal. That of the 21st, gives them power to make regulations for all their possessions, and the 33d gives them power to send home unlicenced persons or to forfeit the licences of such persons as may behave improperly. 53d recognizes & confirms this power, and these acts protect the Government from anything that British subjects can do.—In England a power exists equivalent to that of granting a licence, for if a man carries on the business of a printer there, without givig notice to the Clerk of the Peace, any Magistrate may issue his warrant to a constable or other person, and order the house of the offending individual to be broken open, and seizure to be made of his presses, types and all his papers. This although not strictly a licence, His Lordship contended was equivalent to one.

His Lordship concluded by saying; I have before said all that I can say. I had nothing to do with the framing of this regulation, but now I will take the whole blame of it upon myself, though whatever merit it may possess I have no claim to it.—I do really think that some such regulation is absolutely necessary and that it would be quite absurd to refuse to register this act. If the Government abuse the power it vests in them, they are responsible for it.—I once more assert that I make this one of the conditions of registering it.—that a licence shall not be refused to any paper now in existence.—Taking the view which I have already explained of this act, I shall feel it my duty to order it to be registered.

Fire.—On Saturday last, a fire broke out in the Jaun Bazar, which spreading in all directions destroyed about 400 huts in a short time. It appears to be the opinion of the officers attached to the Engine Department, that the frequency of these fires is to be attributed to the villainy of some incendiary, but the greatest vigilance upon their part is inferior to the sifting of the facts. It would be of little consequence if any

number of these
mischief ended there, bu
lost by the rapidity of the flau
utter inbility of the aged and young
escape: upon this occasion a young child was dragged out of one of the huts, which had been abandoned by its parents in their confusion, by McFarlan, an active officer of the Engine Department, at the imminent danger of his life—the child however was much buized and it is but too much to be feared that it will not survive--it was delivered into the hands of a Tannadar, for the inhuman parents, either from fear or some other cause, were not to be found. It is from these dreadful causes, that it is to be regretted that the offenders cannot be apprehended—and little doubt exists but that such offenders there are. There was a fire upon they very same spot about three weeks ago—and some of the huts lately burned, were those since built upon the scite.

ENGLISH NEWS.

It appears by the late Population Returns, from which we gave many extraordinary results during the taking of census, that the total number of persons in Great-Britain (not including the army, navy, and seamen in registered vessels) was 14,072,331. The number of persons whose ages were returned were 12,487,377; and by this last report the following curious fact is elicited:

Men 100 years & upwards.		*Women 100 years & upwards.*	
England - - -	57	England - - -	111
Wales - - - -	3	Wales - - - -	18
Scotland - - -	40	Scotland - - -	62
Total	100	Total	191

In the year 1821, seventeen persons died in the city of Naples, upwards of 100 years of age.

The new system of labour by Tread Mills now generally introduced into the London Prisons has already had the most striking effect. At Southwark Sessions for September there was not a single Prisoner for Trial in that Court. This satisfactory and unusual occurrence was attributed to the terrors of the Brixton Treadmill.

IRELAND—October 16.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

On Monday last, an adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Corporation of Skinners and Glovers was held, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to Lucius Concannon, Esq. M P. relative to his intended Motion for Repeal of the Act of Union.

On the motion of Mr. Willis, the Report was brought up and read. It commenced by adverting to the Resolutions which had been at various times adopted by the Corporation, as declaratory of their fixed opinion of the unjust principle and mischievous effects of the Act of Union; it stated that the arguments by which that opinion had been enforced had now received their fullest confirmation from experience, and that Ireland every where afforded convincing evidence of their melancholy truth. It proceeded to say, that the increased rigour of coercion producing more exasperated habits of resistance—the failure of revenue and resources—the extinction of trade—the decay of cities—the destitution of artizans—the self-banishment of the rich—the desolation of the poor—the growth of crime, famine, and disease—all proved that twenty years enjoyment of the blessings of the Union were the most calamitous and degrading period with which this country had been ever afflicted. The Address concluded by alluding to the notice of a Motion for the repeal of that Act, which the Hon Member had given in the last Sessions, and exhorted him to persevere and redeem his pledge as nothing short of such a repeal could afford permanent relief to a people whose character, it is, that they are only to be governed by this liberal and judicious policy which affords exertion to their generous qualities, and secures the loyalty of the heart.

This Address was carried by acclamation, & it was resolved that Messrs. Wm. Benjamin & John Sidney Taylor, Brethern of the Guild, should be deputed to present it to the Hon. Member in London.

Mr. John Sidney Taylor said, he accepted the trust with willingness, and was glad that this great question at was length to be brought under the review of the Legislature. He could not however, omit that opportunity of expressing a hope, that the Resolution which the Guild had just adopted would not be a desultory effort, or the act of an isolated body, but would meet with that general and perservering support which was worthy a cause of such transcendant magnitude. The Resolutions of 1810 and 1819 were maintained upon strong grounds; their validity was acknowledged by the Representatives of Dublin in the Address of the Grand Jury of the City, who at the former period
timent
Guild has

more to
pects of this
statute which had
sion: With her political
lost her resident proprie
try, her growing manuf
people, the stablity of
moral stimulus to improv
since declining towards
tion exists on the term
degradation of a pauper.
her energies shaken, a
exhausted. Previous
stood before the world
ally of Great Britain;
only to be read in the vi
ty, and savage violence
cion, and every form of fatality. In short, th
Act had never fulfilled one of the promises of
advocates, while it had more than realized
mournful predictions of its opponents: there w
few Irishmen that did not acknowledge this tru
among their friends & neighbours; they kn
that the honour and happiness of Ireland o
their extinction to the men who sold her inde
dence. The time was now come when they sho
let this go forth to Government through the org
constitutional remonstrance. They should c
forward in such a manner as would prove th
compact, which was founded in injustice,
carried by fraud, might now be dissolved; in
currence with the free and solemn consent of
countries. This was not a party question—it
one in which all classes, who wish to save
Empire, should form a generous combinatio
demand the independence of Ireland in the
guage of a determined, but loyal and temparate
triotism; this was the time for all Irishmen
come forward in this way, who did not despair
a just cause, or expect a profit by the ruin of th
country. He hoped to see a great consitutio
effort for this purpose take place through all I
land, and conducted in such a manner as w
shew it was not more earnestly commenced
perseveringly and temperately pursued.

It was then resolved, that our Representati
Sir R. Shaw, Bart. and Thomas Ellis, Esq
instructed to support Mr. Concannon's Mot
and that the Master, Wardens, &c. do wait on
with the said Resolution.—*Freeman's Journa*

PATENT GRANTED

To Julius Griffith, Esq. *Brompton Cre*
for Carriages to be propelled by Ste
Common Roads, and capable of con
Goods and Passengers.

The ingenuity of man has already effe
many important improvements, and the suc
ful application of mechanical power has so
vantageously contributed to the general goo
society, that, to excite or deserve atten
something of unusual excellence must no
presented to public observation.

It has been frequently remarked, that
the proudest triumphs of mechanics, wou
the construction of machines adapted
ransport of goods, without the necessity
mal labour, and various efforts have bee
to accomplish this object.

Until the present moment, howeve
carriages which have depended upon me
or upon mechanism and manual la
like Drax's velocipede, or Birch's
sustained but a short lived place
tion of their supporters; and tho
been propelled by steam, as Mr.
near Leeds, and others, have been
rail-ways, where, by indented wheels,
rivances of a similar kind, sufficient re
has been obtained to insure the progress
ain loads in straight directions.

It seems to have remained for Mr.
introduce to the scientific and the c
world, carriages which can be pr
steam upon common roads, and emplo
common purposes of conveyance.

It is owing to his steady and patient
rance, during several years, that this
licited result promises soon to become
benefit, and that the many importan
tages, branching into an almost infi
rections, will be secured to the Unit
dom.

Under the immediate inspection of
fith, and according to his plans, wi
tance of Mr. Francis Bramah's unrem
tion, a carriage has been complet
lico manufacto
length, ins

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

…that th… …ved upon th… …chanical and physi… …g may deserve to b… …iar to Mr. Griffith's

…*of generating steam* …*n; and, after conden-* …*siderable part of it for*

…lling to Mr. Griffith's …a given superficies of …such a quantity only …erted into steam, in an …o quantity and time,) …the previous supply. …stead, therefore, of an immense volume of …ter, from which steam might be generated, …in common boilers, an assemblage of tubes …hose diameters vary from 1¼ to 3 inches) is …entifically connected together, the lower …ge of which is supplied with the requisite …ntity of water by injecting pumps connected …a reservoir destined to serve for at least …t hours, and placed before the mechanism, …ween the perches. The steam, generated …ugh the extended cavity of these tubes, is …veyed into two cylinders, the pistons of …h are connected with beams and connec… …ods. To the lower ends of the latter are …hed the cranks, which cranks are again con… …d by means of a noval modification of an …rsal joint to the driving-wheels, firmly fix… …the interior part of the carriage-common… …els, and these last are thus propelled as re… …red.

…ndly. The Artzberger connecting the crank …h the driving wheels.

This very ingenious contrivance is the inven… …n of Mr. John Artzberger, professor of me… …nics in the Imperial Polytechnic Institute of …nna, and has been so named by Mr. Griffith …nour of his friend.

…is the play of these united pieces, added …e balancing movement allowed by the sus… …on of the whole, that prevents injury to the …anism from any shock to which the carriage …e subjected; it is also the Artzberger … permits one hind wheel to make (as in …g) a larger segment of a circle than the … and effects without difficulty the retro… …movement of the carriage; object of suf… …importance to authorize the denomination …ich Mr Griffith, in his honest acknow… …t of the inventor, has thought proper to …ish it.

…velocity with which the carriage may be …to move, depends upon the quantity of … conducted into the cylinders, above and … the pistons, whose alternate movements …t the necessity of a fly-wheel, as in other …ngines; and the quantity of steam is re… … with the utmost facility, by means of a …ing cock, controlled by the person who … the engine.

… power is required, and velocity can …sed with, as in going up-hill; a pinion, …ches diameter, is inserted into the teeth …ing-wheel, whose diameter is twenty… …; the strokes of the pistons being cal… … per minute, and the rotation of …l being effected by five strokes …e carriage-wheel, whose circum… …n feet, making one-fifth of its …he same time, the carriage will …roceed up-hill at the rate of rather … two miles per hour.

… power may be dispensed with, and …increased, as on level roads, a wheel of … diameter is made to work in a driving… …se diameter is twenty inches, the …trokes of the pistons being the same, … that thirty revolutions of the car… …will take place, and that the progress …e, upon tolerably even roads, will …iles per hour, viz. $60 \times \frac{1}{12} = 30 \times$ by …ircumference of the carriage-wheel… … per minute = 2826 feet per hour, or … = $5\frac{3}{10}$ miles per hour.

…licity with which these wheels are …ut of geer is admirable, and can be …ost instantaneously.

…e mode of stopping the carriage in …t, or danger, independantly of do… …enting the supply of steam.

…is of the utmost importance, where, … to the carriage going down … …erously ac… …er of

…parts …tion to …f the car… …four chain … them, whose …ity.

…perch.

…rizontal position of the car… …deranged, Mr. Griffith em… …has been already mentioned, a revol… …ving perch, peculiarly adapted to the bed or …rame of the front wheels, and whose movement …mply ensures the safety required.

In addition to every other kind of security …hat the most profound reflection has enabled Mr Griffith to adopt, there are two safety-valves calculated at fifty pounds upon a square inch, whilst every part of the steam apparatus has been proved at the rate of 200 pounds upon a square inch.

From these safety-valves, as well as from the cylinder, the steam is conducted into two condensers, formed of flat copper tubes; that part of the steam which is condensed, falling to the bottom of the condenser, is conveyed to the reservoir of water for further use, whilst the uncondensed steam is conducted through the chimney, and here extinguishes such sparks as may occasionally find their way from the charcoal, combined with coke, of which the fire is made.

The fire, placed under the boiler, is surrounded by iron plates, and so far removed from the part of the carriage destined for goods, that no possible danger can be apprehended.

The weight of the carriage (which is in form of a caravan,) and the whole apparatus, may be calculated at 1¼ ton: it is destined to carry three tons of merchandize, making a total of four tons and a half, upon wheels conformable to the regulations established by law, and subject to the usual restrictions.

We understand that, actuated sincerely by a disposition to promote the public welfare, it is Mr. Griffith's intention to reduce the prices now paid for the carriage of goods throughout the country; not that he can flatter himself with the hope of being speedily useful on many roads, since the construction of a number of waggons demands not only extent of funds, but also considerable time. Should it be proved, however, that Mr. Griffith's steam-carriages can convey goods in an equally secure manner with other waggons, at the rate of five miles per hour, or 100 miles per day of twenty travelling hours; and, at a freight, twenty-five per cent, cheaper than the present prices, there can be no question that he will have deserved well of his country and of mankind.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,—Oct. 21.

Cooke v. Bell.—This was a curious case, in which the plaintiff sought to recover compensation to the amount of 150l., for a similar sum that had been fraudulently and unjustly obtained from him by the defendant.

Mr. Scarlett said the defendant was a Mr. Henry Nugent Bell, who, in advertisements and notices, was in the habit of describing himself as the poor man's friend in need,—as a man more capable of recovering estates, investigating titles, and drawing up pedigrees, than any other individual in the three kingdoms. This gentleman, as he understood, had recently written a book, detailing the proceedings which had been had, and in carrying on which he was said to be a principal agent, on behalf of the successful claimant of the Huntingdon peerage. Of that work the learned counsel knew nothing of his own knowledge. He had been told that it contained some very romantic affidavits; but he should not now deliver any opinion on the subject. The plaintiff (Mr. Cooke) conceived that he was entitled to certain estates which had belonged to an uncle of his, long since deceased. He had heard of Mr. Bell, whose chambers were in the Adelphi. In the hope through Mr. Bell's exertions of getting possession of his late uncle's estates, he had an interview with the defendant. The defendant appeared touched with compassion for the peculiarity of his case—declared that he saw something in his very face which marked him for a man entitled to a large estate—and even threw out a sort of speculative suggestion that he might have claim to some dormant peerage or other. It was very shortly after this meeting, that Mr. Cooke received from the defendant a letter which was to this effect—by the bye (continued Mr. Scarlett) it is addressed to "——Cooke, Esq." So that you see, gentlemen of the Jury, he had already elevated my unfortunate client from a plain tradesman, and "Mr." (the appellation to which he was really entitled) to an Esquire.—"Sir,—I have reflected this morning on the statement that you made to me relative to the claim you would make to the estates of the late Mr. Cooke, and having considered of the business, I have no objection to undertake it. But I beg to state, that as barristers cannot legally bring actions, or recover any sums for, or on account of professional fees, and as I have already suffered very considerably, in consequence of my inability to bring such actions with effect, I am obliged to have a considerable sum in advance. Previous to which, it will be necessary to lay down a course of proceeding, to which it will be proper to adhere without any deviation. In the first place, I shall read over, and make abstracts from your late uncle's will. In the next place, a pedigree must be compiled" (the jury would observe that if one was …d be prepared and compiled against …ilied to show your descent from, …late Mr. Cooke, according to …and genealogy"—Descent and …ry would readily imagine, that …man like Mr. … such …imagined that Mr. Bell was not in fact a barrister. At all events the Court would not presume that he was.

Mr. Scarlett proceeded. Under date of the 4th of December, Mr. B. wrote another letter to Mr. Cooke, for more money. It was to this effect:—"My dear Sir, I send you the pedigree of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidding-hall, and the pedigree of the Farenes. I also send you the statement of your case. Since the 26th of October last, you must be aware that I have been constantly engaged on your account: and you are aware that my time is valuable, and a man must be paid for it. My exertions & expences on your account have been various; and they may be summed up under the following heads;—searching in the College of Arms and in Doctors' Commons—various attendances of Sir George Nayler—searching, painting and emblazoning arms—preparing pedigree, &c. All this has amounted to a great deal, and made you my debtor, and thus it becomes indispensably necessary that I should have some more money to carry on the war. There will be counsel's fees and other expences to pay, and more will be required for those purposes: after which I trust I shall be able to establish your claim to the estates of your late uncle." The heir at law, the Counsel observed, must of course be entitled to those real estates, and the nephew was the heir at law. This letter concluded with a request for another hundred pounds. The plaintiff consulted his friend Mr. Woodburne on the subject, and he thinking Cooke fairly entitled, and that it would therefore be a pity to starve the cause, advanced that sum of money. In a few days after payment of this 100l., the plaintiff and his friend called at the defendant's house in the Adelphi: at the door they found a tall Irish porter, who informed them that Mr. Bell had gone to Ireland, and would not be back for some weeks. It was March, however, before the defendant returned, and on consulting with him, he told the plaintiff and Mr. Woodurne that so many difficulties had intervened, and there seemed so little chance of prosecuting Mr. Cooke's claim, that he did not think it worth while to go on. They then asked defendant whether he would return the 150l.? but this, defendant declined doing. The learned counsel then produced the bill of Mr. Bell for his services, observing that he would not attempt to read it, for that would be too alarming to the Jury. He would merely say, that all which they might have heard about doctors' bills,—aye and lawyers' bills too, was infinitely out done by this account. [Mr. Scarlett here produced a bill of a most appalling length and dense writing. He read the first item, which consisted of charges for going into the city and coming out again; searching in Doctors' Commons; consulting with Mr. Cooke, with Mr. Woodburne, and with other gentlemen; looking over records in the Herald's College and the College of Arms; reading in the Gentleman's Magazine, in order to see whether the defendant, on plaintiff's behalf, "could discover in that popular work" any traces of Mr. Cooke's family connexions, or the sale of the estates in question, and a recapitulation of some 30 jaunts, or upwards, which the defendant had made into the city and elsewhere for these purposse, and which had occasioned him so much fatigue, that for coach-hire alone he felt it necessary to charge 3l. 3s.] Whatever might be Mr. Bell's merits in respect of the Huntingdon peerage, it was but too certain that he had got the 150l. of his client's money, and this it was that the jury by their verdict would direct to be repaid.

Woodburn was then called, and examined by Mr. Tindal.—Witness said, that on attending with Cooke at Bell's chambers, Bell said that as a barrister he could accept no solicitor's fees; but he must have 50l. to carry the business on. Witness advanced the money, for which he gave a check on Coutts and Co.

The Lord Chief Justice inquired who was counsel for Mr. Bell? His Lordship was answered that it was an undefended cause.

The same witness proved the subsequent payment of 100l. also advanced by him.

Mr. Scarlett here interposed and said that as this was an undefended cause, he felt some difficulty in proceeding further. It appeared that after Mr. Bell's return in March, he made an appointment to meet the plaintiff and his friend, observing that on their meeting every thing would be arranged. When that interview took place, he declined returning the money he had received. The learned counsel did not wish to proceed for more than the 150l. which had been paid to him.

The Lord Chief Justice observed, that as Mr. Cooke, the deceased, died in 1792, the defendant had had some thirty years' search to make at any rate, for which some compensation must be allowed: and he put it to the jury whether it might not be proper to find a verdict for the 100l. subsequently paid?

The jury, under his lordship's direction, found a verdict for the plaintiff for 100l.; costs 40 shillings.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

The following is a full affidavit of consent by a parent, necessary to be had in order to the celebration of marriage by licence, under the present law. The words in *italics* may be left out, and others substituted in their place, as the case may require:—

"*I*, the undersigned *James Wilks*, of No. 400, *Pall Mall*, in the *Parish* of *St. James* in the *City* of *Westminster*, *Gentleman*, being authorised as the *father of John Wilks*, *who resides with me in the aforesaid house and street*, do approve and consent, and do hereby signify and give *my* approbation and consent to the marriage of the *said John Wilks*, to and with *Jane Cox*, of *No.* 200, *in the aforesaid street and parish*, *widow*.

"Dated this 9th day of *September*, in the year of our Lord, 1822.

"*James Wilks.*

"Signed in the presence of us, who respectively witnessed the above-named *James Wilks* write *his* signature thereto.

"John Doe,
"Richard Roe,"

In case of a marriage by bans, the following is a full affidavit necessary to precede the publication of bans. The Act requires that the affidavit shall be in writing, and sworn before the proper Minister of the Church or Chapel where the parties wish to have the bans published, or before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, by the parties for whose marriage the bans shall be required; and that the affidavit shall be delivered to the Minister of the Church or Chapel before the publication of the bans.

…John Stiles, of No. 5, Arl… …St. James, in the City o… …Lucy Baker, of No. 40, Redmo… …Saint Martin, also, in the city …make oath and say; and, f… …Stiles for himself saith, that the … and place of abode by which he … ed and described himself, are … tian and surname and place o… …deponent, John Stiles further sa… …ed and dwelt in the house s… …in the parish aforesaid, as o… …five years last past, and that he, … above the age of twenty-one yo…

"And she, this deponent, L… saith, that the Christian and … abode by which she hath above … scribed herself, are her true sur… surname, and place of abode; … ponent Lucy Baker further saith … and dwelt in the house situated … the parish aforesaid, in the city … for the last seven days, and that sh… now under twenty-one years of age…

"Sworn by the said John Stiles … St. James, in the month of Septembe… Lord one thousand eight hundre…

LONDON,—October …

THE FONTHI…

This day (Saturday,) … the exhibition of Fonthi… company during the wh… even in the morning, the … dly hot and crowded; and tow… withstanding a smart rain whic… thing like a tree moving in any … doubt a great deal of money might … place had been kept open longer … have arrived from a distance with… say that it is confidently expected … be put off. Several Medical men w… had travelled post all night in ord… and who turned round, after havi… absolutely without staying to di… Abbey to-day was indeed pecul… weather continued very fine u… in the afternoon, and the carria… after the other, as though literal… world was determined to be the… such circumstances that Fonthill … vantage. Spacious as the edif… pointed, its very extensiveness … make relief more indispensable. … pany—without splendid and abund… is nothing more than a grand, super… But fill it with beautiful, with gay, … males; let robes of satin sweep o… & jewels beam their brightest, re… mirrors; let dark eyes besparkl… waving, fine dresses dazzling, … and then Fonthill shows, as a … show—the cabinet of beauty, … good taste. The assemblage … was indeed most interesting. … above thirty, all Majesty and … tells well after all chance wh… Then came the *belles* from … among fine things fine wo… sensible, while looking at … they themselves form the bri… attentive to the thing they … that they are far more … then come *les petites* fro… whom this gala of the e… first appearance in th… blushes, modesty, and … a man may in time grow … of woman, there is a va… defiance. Then there … among the male part of … were many men present … some foreigners, among others, … what they were talking about; a… *beaux* too—the heroes of the … Assize ball room—generally … tinent in their remarks. … who, having been trusted as f… it necessary (as as tr… his approbation, and to… the thing to be very fine… time, seen things a d—d de… admiration obained little … and, finding their hearers … had courage to proceed.

The exhibition of Fonthi… Tuesday the sale commenc… to see such a building as … decoration; but three fou… lieve, may be spared, and … admirably appointed. W… once the great western ent… magnificent oak doors whi… In this hall, which is abou… whence a broad staircase l… and to the dining room &… take place. The great d… auctioneer's box erected … in front will give convenien… the bidders and strangers … tern gate of the Abbey … be placed within s… lighter articles for … The more weighty … upon previous vie… a work of risk as w…

The lady of a… herself in a larg… a higher order t… circle of societ… Wishing to ent… of some fashion … that the weath… "Pray, are you … lady. "Pray, … three children." … separated them … of the evening, … each other, when … served to her th… "Yes," replied t… warm." Forgettin… questions before, … Madam, are you … ed several years. … have you?" "*N… my family*," she re… *honour to inquire*,…

BOMBA…
THE PROPRI…
DE JESUS,…
GATE STREET.